# ROOSEVELT DEMANDS DOWNFALL OF BOSSES

New Party's Fight, He Declares, Is Against Both Old Corrupt Political Machines Managed by "Plunder League."

# WOULD PREVENT HUMAN WASTE

Calls for Federal Control of Big Business, Industria Commission, Permanent Tariff Board, Protection for Workers and Consumers, and Suffrage for the Women.

or this great city of this great ormain longer uncorrected.

The formal progressive party, I extend arty greeting. You are taking a nd a greatly needed step for the of our beloved country. The old would have been no demand

Taft for the Republican nomination this year, the large majority are now supporting Professor Wilson for the election. Some of them still prefer Mr. Taft to Mr. Wilson their first choice; and one of the Religious partisanship for Mr. Taft whenever they think his interests are jeopardized by the Progressive movement—that, for instance, any electors will obey the will of the majority of the Republican voters at the primaries and vote for me inatead of obeying the will of the Messrs. Barnes-Penrose-Guggenheim combination by voting for Mr. Taft.

Roth Old Parties Now

and Mr. Taggart, Mr. Gusgenheim and Mr. Sullivan-differ from one another of course on certain points. But these are after adopt as binding.

Whenever in our constitutional system of government there exist general prohibitions that, as interpreted by the courts, ret when acting for different corporations. They come together at once as against a common enemy when the dominion of both is threatened by the surpremacy of the people of the United States, now aroused to the need of a national alignment on the vital economic issues of this generation. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic platform contains the alightest promise of approaching the great problems of to-day either with understanding amendments thereof as come within its alignment on the vital economics of this generation or the Demo-er the Republican nor the Demo-platform contains the slightest of approaching the great probof to-day either with understanding out faith, and yet never was there ter need in this nation than now of retanding and of action taken in faith on the part of the men and organizations shaping our governal policy. Moreover, our needs are that there should be coherent are that there should be coherent as ed. the organizations shaping our governmental policy. Moreover, our needs are such that there should be coherent action among those responsible for the conduct of national affairs and those responsible for the conduct of state affairs, because our aim should be the same in both state and nation, that is, to use the government as an efficient agency for the practical betterment of social and economic conditions throughout this land. If this country is really to go forward along the path of social and economic justice there must be a new party of nation-wide and non-sectional principles, a party where the titular national chiefs and the real state leaders shall be in remuine accord, a party in whose counsels the people shall be supreme, a party that the Eleventh Amendment to the courts. That was resulting the courts. That was resulting the courts are the courts and the courts are constitutions.

and the real state leaders shall be in scruine accord, a party in whose counsels the people shall be supreme, a party that shall represent in the nation and the several states alike the same cause, the cause of human rights and of governmental efficiency.

The first essential in the Progressive programme is the right of the people to rule. But a few months ago our opnoments were assuring us with insincere clamor that it was absurd for us to talk about desiring that the people should rule because, as a matter of fact, the people actually do rule. Since that time the actions of the Chicago convention and to an only less degree of the Baltimoro convention have shown in striking fashion how little the people do rule under our present conditions.

Colonel Roosevelt advanced.

Colonel Roosevelt advocated a national law for Presidential primaries, the elec-

Chicago, Aug 6.-When Colonel fashion as to make it evident that they do not intend to use these instrumentalities wantedly or frequently, but to

as Standing for Him

choice; and such fraudulent action does

a fundamental fight against sid corrupt party machines, under the dominion of the legislatures of again and again misrepresenting the people, ex-President Roosevelt discussed the people and the courts. He said:

Devines the will of the Messre. Barnesobeying the will of the Messre. Barnesobeying the will of the Messre. Barnesobeying for Mr. Taft.

Both Old Parties Now

Against People's Rule.

The mea-who presided over the Baltimore and the Chicago conventions, and
time great bosses who controlled the two
canventions—Mr. Root and Mr. Parker,
Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy, Mr. Penrose
and Mr. Tagart, Mr. Guggenheim and
Mr. Sullivan—differ from one another of

fore finally to make it, the acts of the
courts should be subject to and not above
the final control of the people as a whole.
I deny that the American people have
surrendered to any set of men, no matter
what their position or their character,
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## to Amend Constitution.

This will necessitate the establishment of machinery for making much easier of emendment both the national and the several state constitutions, especially with view of prompt action on certain judicial decisions-action as specific and limited as that taken by the passage of the Eleventh Amendment to the national Constitution. We are not in this decry-ing the courts. That was reserved for

constitution we are not in this occitying the courts. That was reserved for
the Chicago convention in its plank respecting impeachment. Impeachment impiles the proof of dishonesty.

We do not question the general honesty
of the courts. But in applying to present
day social conditions that general prohibitions that were intended originally as
safeguards to the citizen against the arbitrary power of government in the hands
of casts and privilege, these prohibitions
have been turned by the courts from safeguards against political and social privilege into barriers against political and
social justice and advancement.

Our purpose is not to impugn the courts,
but to emancipate them from a position
where they stand in the way of social
justice; and to emancipate the people, in
an orderly way, from the inquity of enforced submission to a doctrine which

sister in the residential primaries, the election of United States Senators by popular vote, a short ballot, stringent and efficient vould curve practices acts, applying to the primaries as well as to the elections, and publicity of campaign contributions advancement. We in advancement into prohibitions against such justice and advancement. We in America have peculiar need thus to make the tenselves, and really and not to rule themselves, and really and not nominally to control their public servants and their agencies for doing the public business." The colonel said that he did not attempt to lay down the law as to the nechinery to achieve this end. That he left to each separate community to decide for itself. He added:

But, wherever representative government law in actual fact become non-representative there the people should secure, where the courts is of grave pleasing and their agencies for doing it in such the left to each separate community to decide for itself. He added:

But, wherever representative government law in actual fact become non-representative there the people should secure, where the courts was formed and the recall, doing it in such life own hands the right of interpreting.

## To Prevent Human Waste

women, taking the present allassamusets law as a basis from which to start and on which to introduce the which to introduce the property of the same of the lines pursued by the lines are of Mines with the view to establishing standards of samitation and rafur; we call for the standardization of mine and factory inspection by interstate agreement or the establishment of a federal standard. ral standard. We stand for the passage of legislation

in the nation and in all states standards of compensation for accidents and death, and for

accidents and death, and for diseases riestly due to the nature of conditions of industry, and we stand for the adoption by law of a fair standard of compensation for casualities resulting fatally which shall clearly fix the minimum compensation in all cases.

In the third place, certain industrial conditions fall clearly below the levels which the public to-day sanction.

We stand for a living wage. Wages are subnormal if they fall to provide a living for those who devote their time and energy to industrial occupations. The monetary equivalent of a living wage varies according to local conditions, but must include enough to secure the elements of a normal standard of living—a standard high enough to make mornily possible, to provide for education and recreation, to care for immature members of the family, to maintain the family during periods of sickness, and to permit of reasonable saving for old age.

Colonel Roosevelt would prohibit ex-Colonel Roosevelt would prohibit excessive hours of labor for all wage work-ers and all night labor of women and children. He held that one day of rost in seven should be provided by law-that continuous twenty-four-hour labor should be divided into three shifts of eight hours by law, that tenement house manufacture should be entirely prohibited, and labor camps should be subject to government sanitary regulation; that all industries employing women and children should be specially subject to government inspection and regulation; that insurance funds against sickness, accident, invalid-ism and old age should be established by

the industries. The colonel added:

the industries. The colonel added:

Working women have the same need to combine for protection that workingmen have the ballot is as necessary for one class as for the other; we do not believe that with the two series there is identity of function; but we do believe that there should be equality of right, and therefore we favor woman suffrage.

Surely of women could vote, they would strengthen the hands of those who are endeavoring to deal in efficient fashion with evils such as the white slave traffic; evils which can in part be dealt with nationally, but which in large part can be reached only by determined local action, such as insisting on the widespread publication of the names of the owners, the landlords, of houses used for immeral purposes.

Colonel Roosevelt favored reviving the Country Life Commission with greatly

# To Control Big Business,

### Federal Regulation for All Industrial Concerns

ich supervision over the issuance of corporate securities would put a stop to exploitation of the people by dishonest capitalists desiring to declare dividends on watered securities, and would open this kind of industrial property to ownership by the people at large. It should have free access to the books of each corporation and occurr to ind out exactly.

ship by the people at large. It should have free access to the books of such corporation and power to find out exactly how it treats its employes its rivals and the secretal public. It should have power to compel the unsparing publicity of all the acts of any corporation which goes wrong.

The regulation should be primarily under the siministrative branch of the government, and not by lawsult. It should prohibit and effectually punish monopoly achieved through wrong and also actual wrongs done by industrial corporations which are not monopoles, such as the artificial restriction on productivity, the climination of competition by unfair or predatory practices and the like; leaving industrial organizations free within the limits of fair and honest dealing to promote through the inherent efficiency of organization the power of the United States as a competitive nation among nations, and the greater abundance at home that will come to our people from that power wisely exercised.

Any corporation voluntarily coming under the commission should be able to interpret in advance, to any honest man asking the interpretation, what he may do and what he may not do in carrying on a legitimate business. Any corporation not coming under the commission should be exposed to prosecution under the anti-trust law and any corporation voloating the orders of the commission should also at once legitle of this tack by considering the many other causes of the light cost of living are for the high cost of living. It is not only as regards the employers, but as regards the wage carners in short, as regards all members of the commission should be exposed to prosecution under the anti-trust law and any corporation voloating the orders of the commission should also at once legitle of the tariff of this tack to the first and the trusts are responsible for the high cost of living. It is also assected that the trusts are responsible for the high cost of living.

nest Any corporation not coming under the commission should be exposed to prosecution under the anti-trust law, and any corporation violating the orders of the commission should also at once be-come exposed to such prosecution; and when such a prosecution is successful it should be the duty of the commission to see that the decree of the court is nut-into effect completely and in good faith, so that the combination is absolutely broken up, and is not allowed to come together again, nor the constituent parts thereof permitted to do business save under the conditions laid down by the commission.

### Favors Protective Tariff for Workers and Consumers.

The former President has this to say

I believe in a protective tariff, but I believe in it as a principle, approached from the standpoint of the interests of the whole people, and not as a bundle of preferences to be given to favored individuals. In my opinion, the American people favor the principle of a protective tariff, but they desire such a tariff to be established primarily in the interests of the wage worker and the consumer. The chief opposition to our tariff at the present moment comes from the general conviction that certain interests have been improperly favored by over-protection. I agree with this view.

The commercial and industrial experience of this country has demonstrated the wisdom of the protective policy, but it has also demonstrated that in the application of that policy certain clearly recognized abuses have developed. It is not merely the tariff that should be revised, but the method of fariff making and of tariff administration.

Industrial Commission

### Would Have the Tariff Studied by Commission.

government suit against the Standard benefit to the class of the community Oil and Tobacco trusts—as the Interstate Commerce Commission now deals with rebates. It should have complete power to must of course mean that that particular to make the capitalization absolutely duty must be reduced. The system of honest and pur a stop to all stock water-levying a tariff for the protection and

ret to suit, it is not to be a writhed to the tarify alone, but, on the other hand, it is evident that it could not have come about busing the protective teriff were even a chief cause among many other causes of the high cost of living, and It is also asserted that the trusts are so of responsible for the high cost of living. I have no question that, as regards certain trusts, this is rue, I also have no question that it will continue to be true tust.

have no question that as regards certain trusts, this is true. I also have no question that it will continue to be true fust as long as the country condiner itself to acting as the Beltimpre platform demands that we act. This demand is, in effect, for the states and netword received to make the futile attenue to exercise forty-nine sovereign and conflicting authorities in the effort fointly to suppress the trusts, while it he same time the national government refuses to exercise proper control over them. There will be no diminution in the cost of fenst made articles so long as our government attempts the impossible task of restoring the flintlock conditions of business sixty years also by trusting only to a succession of lawsuits under the anti-trust law—a method which it has been definitely shown usually results to the benefit of any big highways concern which really another to be dissolved but

the henefit of are hig husiness concern which resilv and to he dissolved but which causes disturbance and distress to multitudes of smaller concerns. Trusts which increase preduction—unless they do it wastefully as in certain forms of mining and lumbering—cannot nermanently increase the cost of living; it is the trusts which limit production, or which, with-

### to Prevent Monopolies.

There should be established at once, as I have elsewhere said, under the national government, an interstate industrial commission, which should exercise full super-vision over the hig industrial concerns vision over the big industrial concerns doing an interstate business into which an element of monopoly enters. Where these concerns deal with the necessaries of life the commission should not shrink, if the necessity is proved, of going to the extent of exercising regulatory control over the conditions that create or described the property process.

determine monopoly prices.

By such action we shall certainly be able to remove the element of contributory causation on the part of the trusts and the tariff toward the high cost of living. There will remain many other elements. Wrong taxation including failure to tax swollen inheritunces and nunsed land and wher natural resources held for spec-

niative purposes, is one of these elements. The modern tendency to leave the country for the town is another element; and exhaustion of the soil and poor methods of raising and marketing the products of the soil make up another element, as i have already shown. Another element is that of waste and extravagance, individual and pational. No laws which the wit of man can devise will avail to make the community prosperous if the average individual lives in such fashion that his expenditure always exceeds his income.

Colonel Roosevelt declared that the present bank currency based on government bonds was unscientific, and urged the adoption of a system which should provide "elasticity in the credit and currency necessary for the conduct of business, free from recurring panies." The control of such a system should, he said, be in the hands of the government, and must be free from "minipulation by Wail Street or the large interests."

### United States Attitude Toward Other Countries.

not stop. Our cause is based on the elernal principles of righteousness; and even though we who now lead may for the time fall, in the end the cause itself shall triumph.

Bix weeks ago, here in Chicago, I spoke to the honest representatives of a con-

ome together to spend and be spent in the andless crusade against wrong, to you who face the future resolute and confident, to you who strive in a spirit of bretherhood for the betterment of our nation, to you who gird yourselves for this great new fight in the never-ending warfare for the good of humankind. I say in closing what in that speech I said in closing. We stand at Armageddon, and we battle for the Lord."

### NEW YORK NAMES PERKINS Third Party Delegates Elect Him to National Committee.

from a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune. Chicago, Aug 6 .- At a meeting of the machine in California, now master of the New York State delegates to the third const third termers. carry convention to-day, George Washington Perkins, of the harvester trust, was elected national committeeman There was no opposition.

Miss Mary E. Dreier, of Brooklyn; Amos Pinchot and James J. Fitzgerald were cumstances, accept it. You can take named as members of the committee to as pretty certain that Governor Johnse notify the candidate for President of his will not be on the ticket." nomination.

Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of colonel Roosevelt, presented a resolution Lissner. Lissner has cradled and nor declaring that annually thousands of travelling salesmen, students and others Lissner that Johnson owes his press of migratory habits, or partial residence out of the city of their legal residence, were disfrauchised because of the registration and election laws. He wanted omething done to remedy this condition. The delegation adopted his resolution and referred the problem to the committee on resolutions.

A communication from Mrs. Martin W. on the condemnation of Representative come into control, and you cannot blame Levy's property, Monticello, which was the home of Thomas Jefferson. Mrs. Littleton is seeking to have the federal government oust the owner and take over property. The delegation passed this along to the committee on resolutions

new party to give the negro equal rights with the whites, had another brief mo-ment of life. It was taken up for half a minute, then dropped. Colonel Roosevelt's attitude on the negro issue is too well known for the delegates to feel any enthusiasm about that resolution

# MISS ADDAMS TO SPEAK

Will Second Nomination of Celonel Roosevelt To-day.

Chicago, Aug. 8.-Miss Jane Addams, head resident of Hull House, Chicago, and one of the delegates-at-large from Illinois to the third party convention, will

# COLONEL GOES HUNGRY

Has No Time for Luncheon Be. fore Making His Speech.

## THEN HAS TEA AND TOAST

Declares He Was Delighted to Have the Chance to Discuss

Negro Question.

Chicago, Aug. 6. - Colonel Roose

It was a changed colonel who

the newspaper men outside his door. A

have that fellow in the gallery inter guess that the negro question has

cise speech of acceptance. PLATFORM HARD PROBLEM Committee at Work Day and

Night on Its Planks.

This plank was said to embody larger the views of Miss Jane Addams on the

Senator Poindexter, of Washington, had prepared a plank favoring the sections by the national government of Moticello, the home of Jefferson.

There was every indication as the members of the committee assembled that the platform would not be finished until a into the night.

### JOHNSON FEARS TO RUN Lissner, California Boss, Says

Governor Looks to Future. (By a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.) Chicago, Aug. 6.—Hiram Johnson, Get-ernor of California, will not be the third party nominee for Vice-President !! be can prevent it, and he intends to do a that he can in that direction. This state ment was made to-day by Meyer Lasant head of the California delegation and ber at one time of the regular Republicat

"The California delegation," said Lisner to-day, "is not working for the nomnation of Governor Johnson, because by has expressly asked us not to, and in declared that he will not, under any

No one in either state or national pos-tics is nearer to Governor Johnson that tured Johnson's ambitions, and it is the prominence in politics.

"While Governor Johnson esteems the honor." declared Lissner, "I do not be lieve he is ready to take such a prominent place in the new party. Roosevelt? fortune is already made-that is, politi cally. Johnson still has his to make, and I believe he feels that the progressive element in the Republican party will yet him for not wanting to endanger his future. Can you?"

## European Visitors

European Columns

New-York Tribune a reliable guide to the best shops, hotels and resorts. Consult These Columns

Before Sailing

and much valuable time will be saved for sightseeing.